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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/402,646	01/10/2000	MAURI TIKKA	PM264179	6243

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EXAMINER

PEREZ GUTIERREZ, RAFAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2686

DATE MAILED: 10/22/2003

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/402,646

Applicant(s)
Tikka

Examiner
Rafael Perez-Gutierrez

Art Unit
2686



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Aug 18, 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____ 6) ☐ Other:

Art Unit: 2686

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on August 18, 2003. **Claims 1-9** are still pending in the present application. **This action is made FINAL.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office Action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the Applicant for a patent.

Claims 1, 2, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by **Suvanen et al. (WO 96/42142)**, as applied in the first Office Action.

Consider **claim 1**, Suvanen et al. clearly show and disclose a method for controlling the capacity (load) in a mobile communication system in a system in which at least one mobile station (MS) includes means for utilizing discontinuous transmission (combination of speech encoder 22, TXDTX 23, and voice activity detector (VAD) 25) (figure 2 and page 13 lines 11-19), comprising:

regulating, by control regulation means (combination of TXDTX 23 and voice activity detector (VAD) 25), of at least one MS parameters related to discontinuous transmission (figure 2 and page 13 line 20 - page 15 line 30); and

Art Unit: 2686

transmitting a command (control signal) via a radio path to said at least one MS for regulating its parameters related to discontinuous transmission in such a manner that at least one MS transmits telecommunication signals to the system more seldom or more often (figure 2 and page 13 line 20 - page 15 line 30).

Consider **claim 2**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Suvanen et al. further disclose that the command (control signal) is provided to the control regulation means (combination of TXDTX 23 and voice activity detector (VAD) 25) for regulating at least those parameters related to discontinuous transmission on the basis of which the at least one MS can discriminate between speech conveyed to a microphone 21 and background noise in such a manner that the at least one MS interprets the noise arriving at the microphone 21 as background noise often (figure 2 and page 13 line 20 - page 15 line 30).

Consider **claim 9**, Suvanen et al. clearly show and disclose a mobile station (MS) comprising:

a radio unit 24 (transmission means and reception means) for receiving and transmitting telecommunications signals via a radio path (figure 2, page 13 line 33 - page 14 line 3, and page 15 line 32 - page 16 line 2);

a microphone 21 (user interface) for receiving an acoustic sound (e.g., voice signals) (figure 2, page 13 lines 23-25, and page 14 lines 6-9); and

control means (combination of speech encoder 22, TXDTX 23, and voice activity detector (VAD) 25) for utilizing discontinuous transmission, whereby the control means

Art Unit: 2686

(combination of speech encoder 22, TXDTX 23, and voice activity detector (VAD) 25) comprises a voice activity detector (VAD) 25 (signal processing means) for processing the voice signals received through the microphone 21 (user interface) by utilizing parameters stored in the MS in order to detect speech from the voice signals received through the microphone 21 (user interface) (page 13 line 23 - page 15 line 17);

detection means (not shown) for detecting a command (predetermined control signal) received by the radio unit 24 (transmission means and reception means) via the radio path (figure 2 and page 14 lines 4 and 5); and

regulation means (combination of TXDTX 23 and voice activity detector (VAD) 25), responsive to the detection means (not shown), for changing said parameters utilized in speech detection in such a manner that the voice activity detector (VAD) 25 (signal processing means) interpret the voice signals received through the microphone 21 (user interface) as background noise more seldom or more often (figure 2 and page 13 line 20 - page 15 line 30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be

Art Unit: 2686

negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. **Claims 3-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Suvanen et al. (WO 96/42142)** in view of **Kokko et al. (U.S. Patent # 5,790,534)**, as applied in the first Office Action.

Consider **claim 3**, and **as applied to claims 1 and 2 above**, Suvanen et al. suggest that the interference level (traffic load) in the radio path is monitored, however, they do not specifically disclose that the traffic load in different parts of the mobile communication system is monitored and said command (control signal) is transmitted to certain MSs or MSs in a certain area, when the traffic load in some part of the system exceeds a predetermined limit, whereby said certain MSs or MSs in a certain area that have received the command (control signal) regulate their parameters related to discontinuous transmission in such a manner that they transmit telecommunication signals to the other parts of the system more seldom.

Kokko et al. clearly show and disclose a CDMA cellular system (mobile communication

Art Unit: 2686

system) and a load control method for said system in which the traffic load in different parts of the system is monitored, by a load monitor 14B (figure 1), and a transmission prohibition (control signal) is transmitted to certain mobile stations 12 (MSs) or MSs in a certain area, when the traffic load in some part of the system exceeds a predetermined limit, whereby said MSs that have received the transmission prohibition (control signal) regulate their parameters related to discontinuous transmission in such a manner that they transmit telecommunication signals to the other parts of the system more seldom than before (column 6 lines 24-43, column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7, column 7 line 48 - column 8 line 7, and column 10 lines 52-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the load monitor 14B taught by Kokko et al. in the system and method of Suvanén et al. in order to control the load of the system in accordance with the traffic load in different parts of the system. The motivation to do so would have been to optimize the load of the system and to efficiently manage the resources available in the system.

Consider **claim 4**, and **as applied to claims 1, 3, and 9 above**, Suvanén et al. further show and disclose that the mobile communication system comprises:

a mobile switching centre (exchange) (MSC) (figure 1);

base station systems (BSS) in data transmission connection to the MSC (figure 1);

mobile stations MSs in a radio connection to the base stations and comprising means for utilizing discontinuous transmission (combination of speech encoder 22, TXDTX 23, and voice activity detector (VAD) 25) (figures 1 and 2); and

Art Unit: 2686

regulation means (combination of TXDTX 23 and voice activity detector (VAD) 25) for regulating parameters of the mobile stations related to discontinuous transmission in response to a command (control signal) in such a manner that said MSs transmit telecommunication signals to the system more seldom or more often (figures 1 and 2 and page 13 line 20 - page 15 line 30).

However, Suvanén et al. do not specifically disclose that the system comprises monitoring means for monitoring the load in different parts of the system and that said command (control signal) is transmitted by the BSS to certain MSs or MSs in a certain area, when the monitoring means indicate that the traffic load in some part of the system exceeds a predetermined limit.

Kokko et al. clearly show and disclose a CDMA cellular system (mobile communication system) in which the traffic load in different parts of the system is monitored, by a load monitor 14B (monitoring means) (figure 1), and a transmission prohibition (control signal) is transmitted by a base station 14, to certain MSs or MSs in a certain area, when the traffic load in some part of the system exceeds a predetermined limit (column 6 lines 24-43, column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7, column 7 line 48 - column 8 line 7, and column 10 lines 52-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the load monitor 14B taught by Kokko et al. in the system and of Suvanén et al. in order to control the load of the system in accordance with the traffic load in different parts of the system. The motivation to do so would have been to optimized the load of the system and to efficiently manage the resources available in the system.

Art Unit: 2686

Consider **claims 5-7**, and **as applied to claim 4 above**, Kokko et al. also disclose that the load monitor 14B (monitoring means) (figure 1) is arranged to monitor the amount of available resources (free traffic capacity) of either a certain base station 14 or a packet switched data transmission connection between at least one base station 14 and a MSC, via base station controller 16, belonging to the system, whereby the transmission prohibition (control signal) is transmitted by the base station 14, to all MSs from a which a traffic connection is in progress via said base station 14 when the amount of available resources is below the predetermined limit value (column 6 lines 24-43, column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7, column 7 line 48 - column 8 line 7, and column 10 lines 52-67).

Consider **claim 8**, and **as applied to claims 4-7 above**, Kokko et al. further disclose that the quality of traffic channels of a certain base station 14 is monitored and the transmission prohibition (control signal) is transmitted by the base station 14, to all MSs from a which a traffic connection is in progress via said base station 14 when the quality of the traffic channels is below a predetermined limit (column 7 line 48 - column 8 line 7).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed on August 18, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the present application, Applicant basically argues, on page 6 last paragraph - page 7

Art Unit: 2686

first paragraph of the remarks, that Suvanen et al. fails to teach or suggest the use of the claim-recited control signal which affects parameters regarding how the DTX should be implemented (i.e., whether signals should be transmitted more seldom or more often).

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's argument because the current claim language does not specify how the DTX should be implemented as Applicant argues, it merely recites regulating parameters related to discontinuous transmission (emphasis added).

Suvanen et al. clearly disclose regulating parameters related to discontinuous transmission (when they calculate parameters for background noise that are used for updating the noise parameters at the receiving side). Based upon such teaching, and given the broadest reasonable interpretation to the current claim language, Suvanen et al. regulates parameters related to discontinuous transmission. Consequently, the rejection based upon Suvanen et al. is maintained and made FINAL by the Examiner.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

Art Unit: 2686

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (703) 872-9306 or mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Crystal Park II
2021 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202
Sixth Floor (Receptionist)

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Rafael Perez-Gutierrez whose telephone number is (703) 308-8996. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 6:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone number

Art Unit: 2686

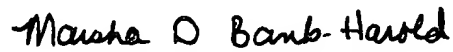
for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700 or call customer service at (703) 306-0377.



Rafael Perez-Gutierrez
R.P.G./rpg **RAFAEL PEREZ-GUTIERREZ**
PATENT EXAMINER

October 20, 2003



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